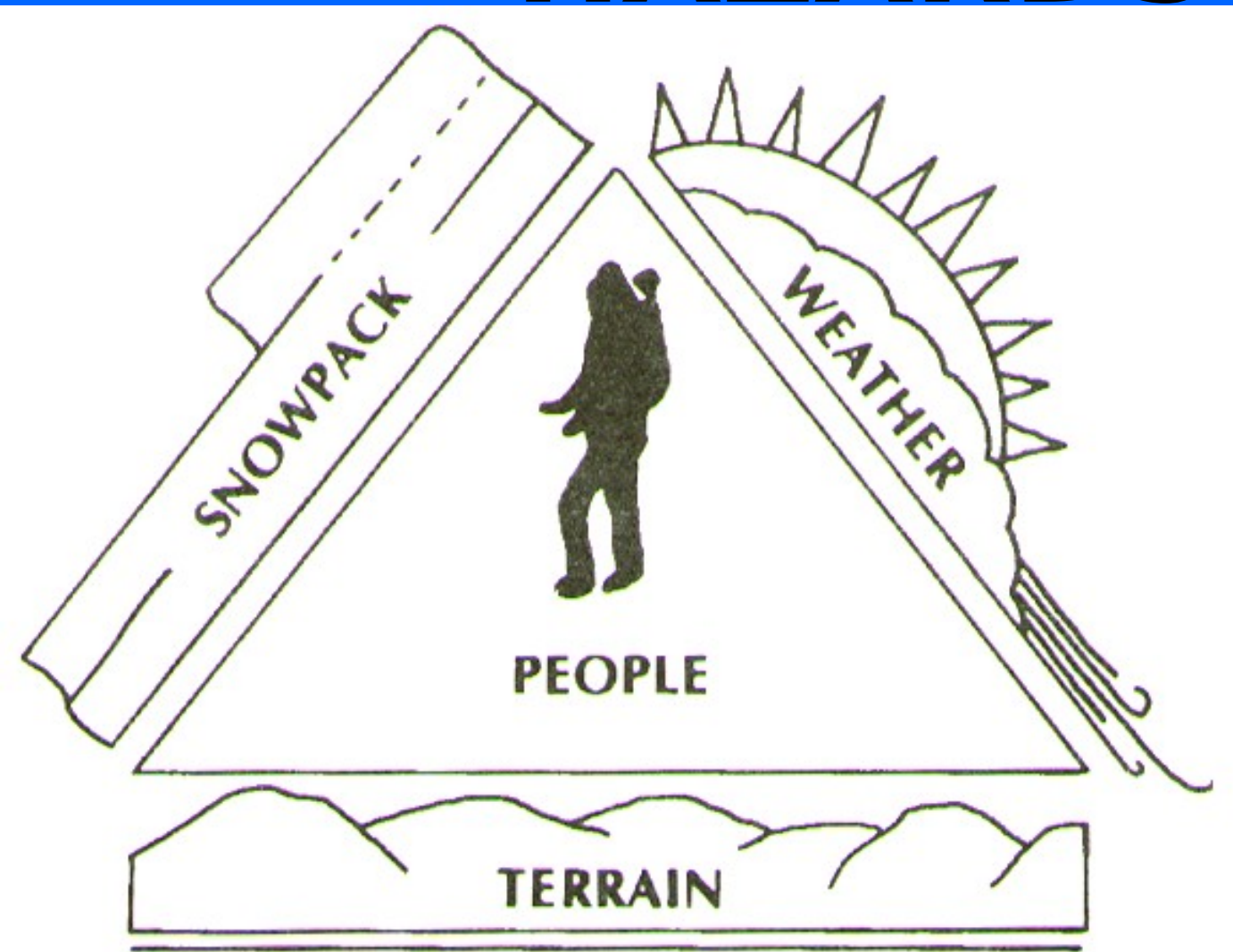


RECOGNIZING THE AVANLANCHE HAZARDS



Terrain

DANGER ZONE: 20-60 DEGREES

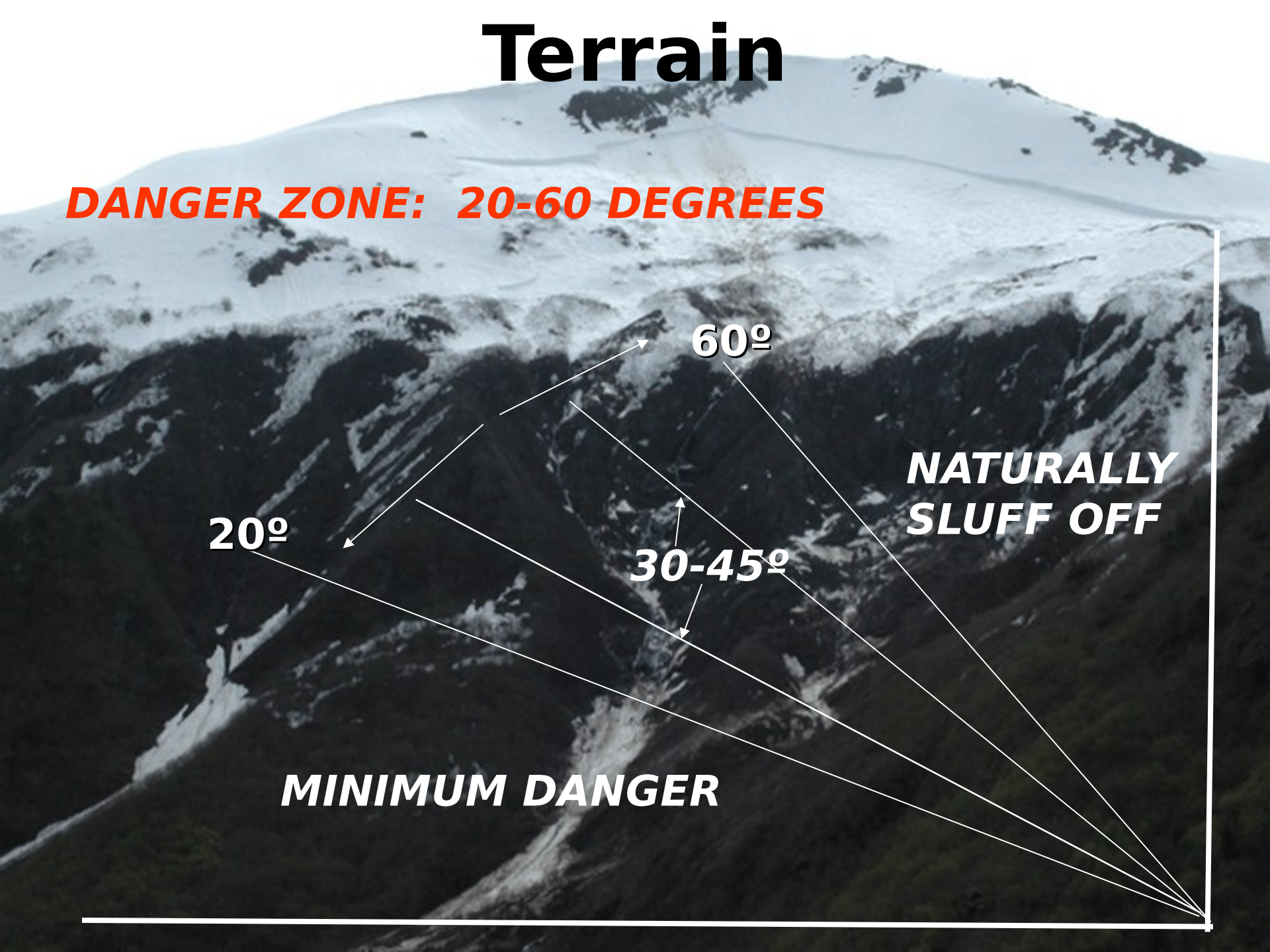
20°

60°

30-45°

***NATURALLY
SLUFF OFF***

MINIMUM DANGER



Terrain

***GRASSY OR SMOOTH ROCK MAKES FOR AN
UNSTABLE SLOPE***

***JUMBLED ROCK, DEADFALL WILL ANCHOR
BOTTOM LAYERS***

***TREES WILL ANCHOR SURROUNDING
SNOW, BUT
BEWARE OF SNOW ABOVE TREELINE
COMING DOWN***

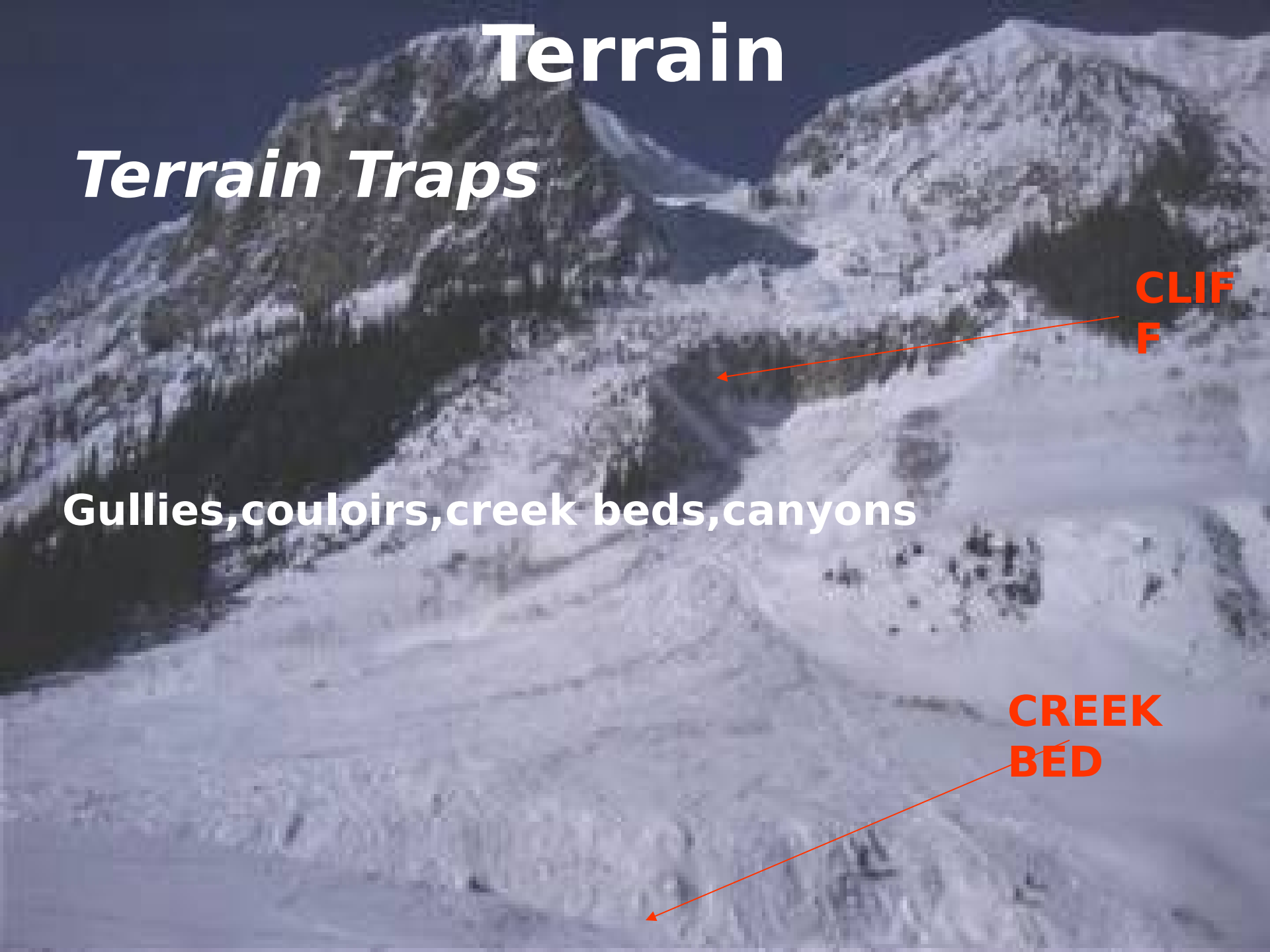
Terrain

Terrain Traps

Gullies, couloirs, creek beds, canyons

CLIFF

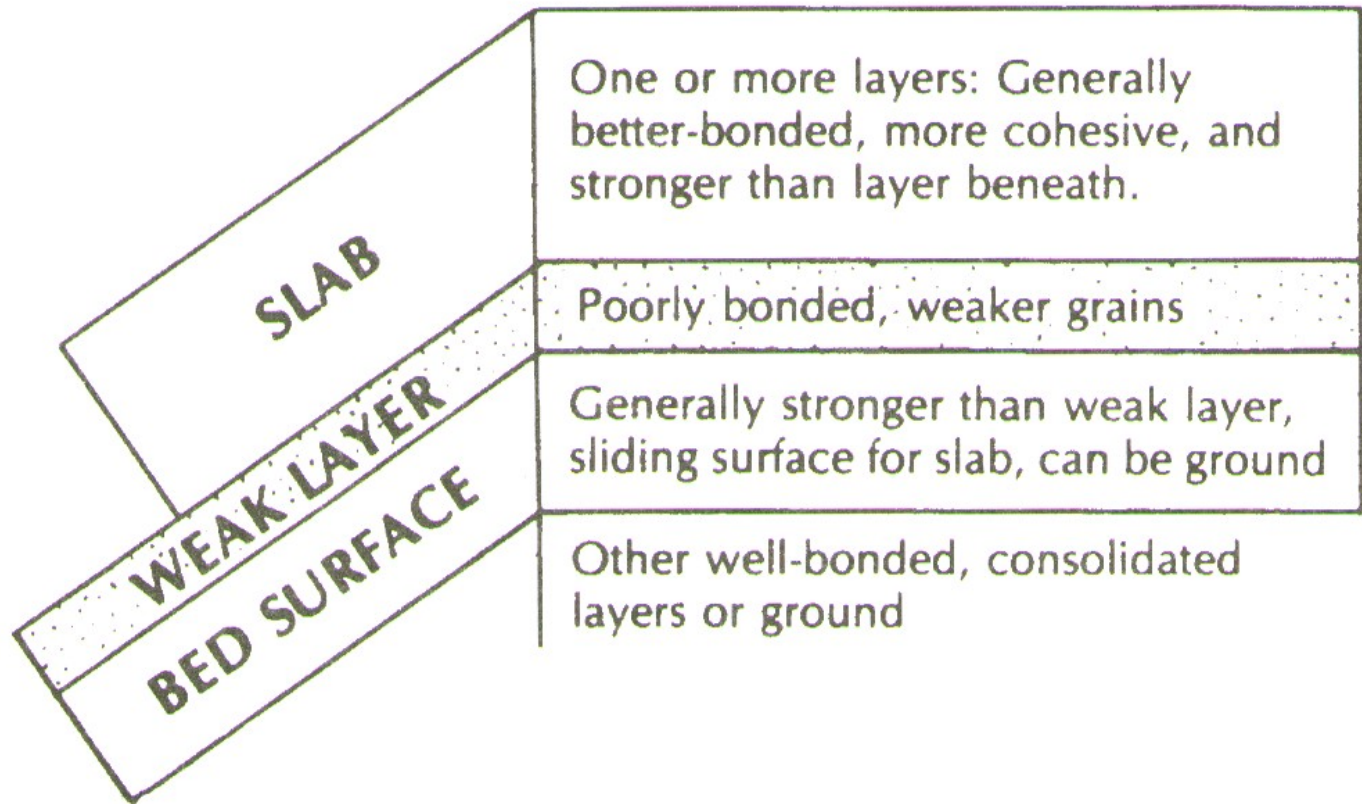
CREEK
BED



Snowpack

*Multiple
Layers
Within
an
Avalanche*

UNSTABLE SNOW STRUCTURE



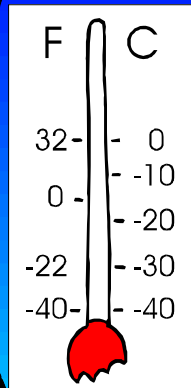
Weather

Wind

Precipitation

Slope Aspect

Temperature



Wind Loading

LEEWARD

WINDWARD

**WIND MOVES SNOW FROM ONE AREA
TO ANOTHER FORMING A WIND SLAB**

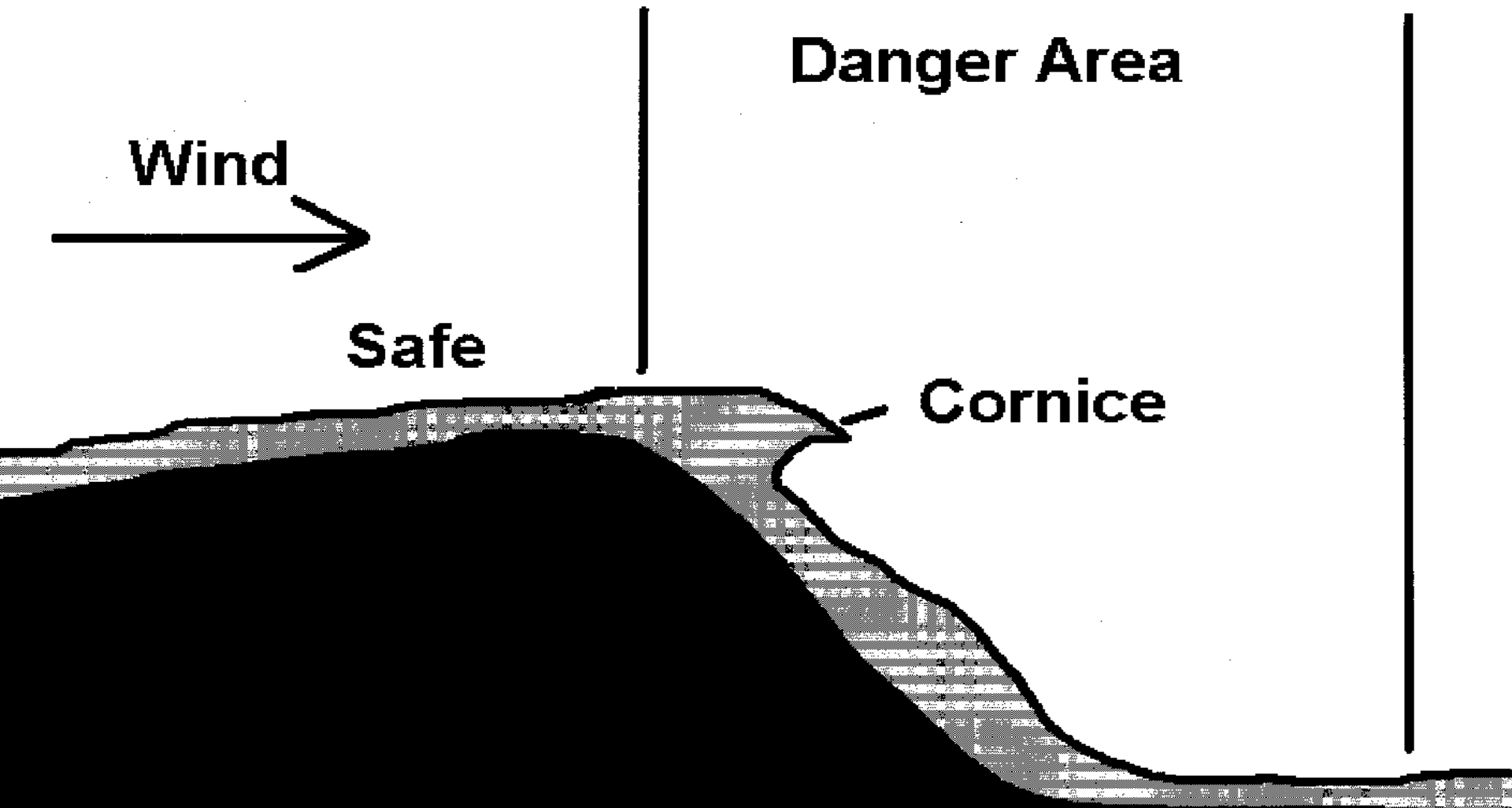
Wind Loading

**WIND
LOADING**

WIND SCOURING



Cornice



Precipitation

Snow Fall

Slush (Rain Caused)

Slope Aspect

**North facing slopes are avalanche prone
in mid-winter**

**South facing slopes are more dangerous
in spring and on sunny days**

Temperature

**Wet slab avalanches from
excess warmth or rain**

**Determines bonding of the snow
through the freeze thaw cycle**

Summary: General indicators of avalanche prone terrain

Evidence of previous slides

Steep slopes between 30-45 degrees

Recent heavy snowfall adding to the weight of snowpack

Visible fracture lines in the snow

Audible settling of the snowpack

Severe temperature changes

Lee slopes

Snow plumes and high winds

Slushy spring snow

Outside force to break the stability

Please access the Garrison Website

https://fwa.pac.army.mil/postsafety/winter_safety.htm

OR



**Contact Northern Warfare Training Center
at**

353-1245

For further information on Avalanche